BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1859. NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

W. TILLER, PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BEADS,
AND CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.
W. TILLER,
No. 24 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
July 22. 47-9t

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c., all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ecbarge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—12-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.
No. 39 *MARKET ST.,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15th, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London*, in 1851. He has received, during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker, from the Franklin institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADLPHIA. [July 22, 1859—47-8t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, his negro man *HENRY.* Said negro is about five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds; is well proportioned; has high cheek bones, full mouth; is of a black color, has a downward look, and is about thirty years old. I will give ten dollars for his delevery to me, at my plantation, or for his safe confinement in jail so I can get him. JOEL REAVES.
Pleasant Plains, Columbus Co., N. C., July 29th. 48-5t*

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or $25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C. JORDAN & PARKER.
Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859. 42-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

Wanted.

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
ENERGETIC young men wanted, who are willing to devote their whole time and talent, to travel and solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Patent Revolvers.—Salary $40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies. For conditions, and instructions in the business, address, with stamp.
L. M. HARRIS, Boston, Mass.
July 22. 47-6t

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NEGRO HOSPITAL.
(Corner of Second and Princess Streets.)
NEGROES suffering under all diseases, with the exception of such as are contagious, will be treated in this Hospital.
The usual fees of the Profession will be charged for attendance.
Board 40 cents per day. JAS. F. McREE, Jr., M. D.
July 11, 1859. 2611w—46-1m.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

For Sale and to Let.

601 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the following tracts of land in New Hanover County, to wit:
301 ACRES KNOWN AS THE REEDY TRACT, lying about five miles from the town of Wilmington and on Reedy, Caney, and Riley's Branch, said tract having been granted to him by virtue of a Deed dated 17th March, 1846, and signed by Will. A. Graham, then Governor of the State.
ALSO, 300 ACRES KNOWN AS THE CANEY TRACT, lying about the same distance from Wilmington, and bordering the lands of John A. Sanders and F. A. Moore.
ALSO, A HOUSE AND LOT
In the Town of Wilmington,
situated on Chestnut street in the eastern part of town. The house is a comfortable dwelling, and lot convenient.
Any person desiring to see the above lands, or house and lot, can learn any further particulars by applying to WM. A. BLUDWORTH, Burgaw, New Hanover County, N. C., or addressing JOHN H. BLUDWORTH,
Georgetown, S. C.
☞ James Grant, Esq., of Wilmington, will show the House, and David Sanders, Esq., the Lands.
August 5, 1859—49-2m.

BOARDING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C.,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT WELL KNOWN AS THE "*DORRILL HOUSE,*" situated on the corner of King and High Market streets, containing about twenty sleeping apartments, all well furnished with necessary furniture and bedding, nearly new.
The Establishment being two tenements, connected by a large dining room, which could be removed, and the House used as private dwellings, they being situated on separate lots.
On the premises there is all necessary out buildings, consisting of Kitchen, Servants' Hall, Carriage House and large Stable, all in very good repair and the most of them new. Also, an excellent well of water convenient to the Kitchen.
The House has been established for about four years, and has a reputation unequalled by any in the country.
The only reason the owner has for disposing of it is to change investment. The business has heretotore proven profitable, and is still well patronized, and no doubt with good management would continue to do so.
The above Establishment will be sold, furnished as above mentioned, on very accommodating terms—such as will suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, on the premises, who will give all information, or to T. R. Sessions, Esq.
July 29, 1859.—48-tf W. H. DORRILL.
N. B.—I wish to inform my friends and patrons that the DORRILL HOUSE will be kept open until further notice.
W. H. D.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being anxious to move South, offers for sale 700 *ACRES OF LAND,* situated on the South side of Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County, six miles from Warsaw and eight miles from Kenansville.—The land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Peas and Cotton; and is in a fine neighborhood, convenient to good Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell *SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES* and the *STOCK,* &c., on the place. If not sold before, I will sell at public sale, on the 15th of October next. Terms easy.
LEM'L. W. HODGES, Warsaw.
July 29th, 1859. 48-3m.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL,* owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo,* of Austin Beasley, deceased, and Administrator of Mary Beasley, deceased, hereby gives notice to Austin Beasley, Jr., Thomas Shuffield and wife, William Smith and wife, Thomas Mims and wife, John Beasley, Lemuel Beasley, Hillary Beasley and Bryan Beasley, who are non-residents of this State, and interested in the said estates, that he is now ready to settle the said estates, and pay over whatever may be due them. Unless the parties interested in said estates come forward and claim their respective interests within the time prescribed by law, the funds will be dealt with according to law.
A. W. CARLTON.
Duplin County, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1859 50-6t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of T. F. Robeson, deceased, will confer a favour by presenting them immediately, properly certified, for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are particularly requested to come forward and make settlement, otherwise the claims against them must be put into the hands of an officer for collection. MILES COSTIN, Adm'r.
Aug. 8th, 1859. 285-3t—50-2t

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss **WATCHES,**
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

NOTICE.
AT JUNE TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, 1859, the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Geo. Fennell, deceased. All persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
OWEN FENNELL, } Executors.
R. J. FENNELL, }
June 15, 1859. 241-1w—42-3m*

LOST OR STOLEN.—Two Notes, one for the sum of Six Hundred and Fifty Dollars; the other for Six Hundred Dollars, signed by the subscriber as principal, and Mrs. Marion Potter as security.
The above Notes were not made payable to any particular person, the name being left blank, as they were sent to Mrs. Potter in Philadelphia, who signed and returned them by mail, but having never come to hand. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said Notes to whomsoever they may appear, or to whom made payable. The above notes were lost about the 10th of July last.
S. D. THRUSTON,
Receiver of Estate of S. B. Everitt.
Aug. 6th, 1859. 234-1w—50-1m

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subcriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
August, 12th, 1859. [50-tf] Attorney for Claimants.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale could do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.
Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.
August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the 5th of September. The course of studies, in this School, is thorough and extensive, and Parents and Guardians may commit their sons or wards to the care of the Principal with confidence that they will receive correct and systematic training in all branches pertaining to the business pursuits of life, or, in such as are required, to prepare them even for advanced classes in any of the Colleges.
Rates of tuition for Latin, Greek, &c., per Session of five months, $18.
For higher branches of English, Mathematics and Sciences, $12.
Common branches, $8.
Board can be obtained either with the Principal or with good families, convenient to the Academy, at $7 to $8 per month. L. S. WOODWARD, Principal.
August 12, 1859—50-3w*.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as hereto-fore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, N. C.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE 14TH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th September.
Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the departments of an accomplished Female Education.
The terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be the same as those previously established.
For catalogues, containing particulars, apply to the Principal.
July 22d, 1859 47-8t.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro'.)
Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.
THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, $40 to $55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, $7 50; French, $5; Ornamentals very low.—*Board and half the Tuition required in advance.*
☞ 30 *Young Ladies will be received and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it*
WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers.
For full information, address
Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
July 8. 45-0t

LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c.....	$ 8 00 per month.
Tuition in elementary branches,.....	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School for Young Ladies,* in which, after the completion of regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1859.

James Kerr, Executor of Annee Munce, vs. John Smith, Samuel Smith, Dred Smith and William Smith, et al.,	Petition for settlement Decretal Order.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Test,
SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Suly 15. Pr. adv. $5 62. 46-6w

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

PARENTAL SYMPATHY.—Parents express too little sympathy for their children; the effects of this is lamentable.
"How your children love you! I would give the world to have children so devoted to me?' said a mother to one who did not regard the time given to her children as so much capital wasted. Parents err fatally when they grudge the time necessary to their children's amusement and instruction; for no investment bring so sure and so rich returns.
The child's love is holy; and if the parent does not fix that love upon himself, he deserves to lose it, and in after life, to bewail his poverty of heart.
The child's heart is full of love, and it must gush out toward somebody or something. If the parent is worthy of it, and possesses it, he is blest, and the child is safe.—When the child loves worthy persons, and receives their sympathy, he is less liable to be influenced by the undeserving; for in his soul are models of excellence, with which he compares others.
Any parent can descend from his chilling dignity and freely answer the child's questions, talking familiarly and tenderly with him; and when the little one wishes help, the parent should come out of his abstraction and cheerfully help him. Then his mind will return to his speculations, elastic, and it will act with force. All parents can find a few minutes occasionally during the day, to read little stories to the children, and to illustrate the respective tendencies of good and bad feelings. They can talk to them about flowers, birds, trees and about angels, and about God.
They can show interest in their sports, determining the character of them. What a surer way than this of binding the child to the heart of the parent! When you have made a friend of a child, you may congratulate yourself you have a friend for life.
Life Illustrated.

The Steam Plough.
From the reported proceedings of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* we extract the following notice of a successful steam ploughing machine, to which the Society's gold medal was awarded:
A committee appointed to inspect the operations of "Fawkes' Steam Ploughing Machine," made the following report:
The Committee on Implements and Inventions respectfully report that, by invitation of Mr. J. W. Fawkes, inventor of the Steam Plough, they have made and examination of the machine, and tested its powers and capacity by repeated trials on the grounds of the Oxford Park Association.
DESCRIPTION.—The body of the engine consists of a horizontal, quadrangular frame of iron, about twelve feet long by eight wide, which rests upon the axles of a roller. This roller, six feet in diamter, and six feet long, is the driving wheel of the engine. In front of the roller, and bolted within the frame, is the boiler, which is upright, surmounted by a dome and pipe, and so constructed that steam may be got up in fifteen minutes; thirty minutes, however, are usually required. Over and behind the driving roller is the water tank, which is of entire width of the entire frame, contains twelve barrels, sufficient to supply the boiler for five hours, and is so situated that when it and the boiler are full, they counter-balance each other upon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859

Attempted Abduction of a Slave.

Yesterday morning Rev. M. Robbins missed from his shipyard his negro boy John, about 18 years of age, and from some circumstances, not now necessary to state, he was lead to suppose that the boy was on board the schooner Geo. Harriss, cleared the previous day for New York.

About 12 o'clock Messrs J. M. Stevenson and J. H. Flanner, with some other gentlemen went down the river in a boat. They came across the schooner about ten miles down the river. After examining the crew, a thorough search was made, and the boy was found secreted under the floor of the cabin, where he had got by going through the floor of the booby hatch.

The boy states that two negro seamen on board the schooner, named Bill and Tom, had prevailed upon him by sundry promises to go North, and that he went aboard on Monday night about 9 o'clock. The boy together with the two negro seamen referred to, were brought to town by Messrs. F. & S. and are now lodged in jail.

The offence of abducting a slave is a capital felony by the laws of this State. These men will get a fair trial. If proved quilty we trust that no mawkish sensibility—no legal quibble will be allowed to divert the law from its due course, for the evil has grown intolerable, and patience has indeed ceased to be a virtue.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

☞This forenoon at 11 o'clock, Wm. H. Stubbs, Thomas Lundsfield, Wm. Summers and John Williams, colored sailors on board the schr. *George Harriss*, bound for New York, were examined before Justices Taylor, Alderman and Stevenson, on the charge of seducing and concealing John, a negro boy belonging to Rev. M. Robbins, with the view of removing said boy from the State, and from the custody and possession of his said master.

T. C. Miller, Esq., appeared for the State, —— Allen, Esq., for the defence. Mr. Miller read the Revised Code, which appears to class the offence charged against the prisoners strictly as a capital felony.

Mr. Robbins was examined to prove that the boy John belonged to him, was absent from his service without leave, and that he had no permission, written or verbal for being on board the Geo. Harriss.

Mr. Shiver was examined as to finding the boy concealed on board the schooner, under the cabin floor at a point accessible by way of the booby-hatch, under the wheel. Apparently in stowing the vessel some provision had been made for him, as the space did not appear to have been filled up in the usual manner. Mr. Shiver stated that the Captain, when spoken to, readily admitted a search and assisted in it.

The boy John, a very intelligent negro, testified that all the negroes had told him that he had a chance now to get off, and that they would see that he was well taken care of and had plenty to eat on the voyage to New York, and that they would then take him to Boston where he would be free and could make plenty of money. Tom and Bill told him when to go on board and when the vessel would go. When he came on board Tom showed him where to go. Tom seems to be the most active. Bill Stubbs, who says he was born in N. C., the next. The others appear to have expressed assent, but taken no very active part.

The boy when questioned stated distinctly that no white person on board the schooner knew anything about his being on board. There did not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that any white person *did* know. Captain Gilbert came up willingly—voluntarily.

Some apparently suspicious circumstances lead to the arrest of the French steward of the vessel, but these circumstances being explained, he was discharged.

The prisoners were committed to await trial at the next Superior Court for this County. The boy John was also committed to testify, Mr. Robbins wishing him to remain in the custody of the authorities. There was no argument by counsel, but a disposition displayed to get at the real state of the case.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

Agricultural.—An Invitation to Farmers.

We feel like saying a few words on this subject, because we feel an interest in it, while we are not vain enough to claim any practical knowledge of its operations. We know that it is *the* interest of our State and we feel that the true and lasting prosperity of our section must be based upon it.

In our immediate section the cultivation of the soil—the raising of crops—has not generally received that attention that *must* ultimately be paid to it, if we would retain our population, and that population would retain its prosperity. Turpentine, staves, shingles, timber and lumber have absorbed an amount of attention and labor that has retarded the regular and scientific pursuit of agriculture, properly so called. This, to a certain extent, at least, has been right and proper. Say what you will and preach as you may, men will get the largest recompense for their labor and the best profit on their capital. But this must come to an end. It is but the introductory process. The forests will give out. The falling off in the amount of our exports of lumber shows that so far as timber is concerned the supply convenient to watercourses, on the lower Cape Fear, at least, is failing. The best timber now comes from the upper river and its prongs, especially that prong or branch known as the Deep River. But the history of the lower country is but a foreshadowing of what will happen on the upper. It is only a question of time.

This exhaustive process has been less rapid, or its effects, at least, have been less apparent in the article of naval stores, but yet reflection must convince any intelligent person that for a permanent prosperity in the future, that must cease to be relied upon as a staple to anything like the extent that it has heretofore been, and the example of Edgecombe as a county, and of isolated farmers even in the Cape Fear counties, shows that when, from necessity, it has to be abandoned, the change may be of a highly beneficial character.

Our brethren of Sampson County, for instance, take great interest in agriculture. Our brethren of Duplin, perhaps make a less show, and, upon the whole have not perhaps made as rapid advances, but they too, *have* made advances; so in Cumberland and other counties of the district, and so far as we can see or understand prosperity has always followed the substitution of stated cultivation for an exclusive or even large reliance upon the products of the forest.

Well, now, what we want to say is this: Every section of country has its own character of soil, and every character of soil requires, to some extent at least, its own character of treatment. Say that it is deficient in one element of fertility—perhaps it has some other in excess. No one farmer can try all the experiments necessary to a full appreciation even of his own tract, nor would it be profitable if he did. But if A tries one thing and B tries another and C another and so on, each recording his own observations, giving the process and results in the shortest and plainest language, a large amount of knowledge, *actual, real* knowledge might be gathered up and diffused. A spirit of laudable emulation might be awakened, and an incalculable amount of good might be the result. Agricultural societies are doing and have done much good—agricultural publications have also done good and might do more, if they could be sustained in this State, but such publications have unfortunately fallen through, and it has struck us that such magazines, published hundreds of miles north or south of us hardly possess that immediate interest that would stimulate farmers to follow their suggestions.

If, say A, in Sampson were to send to a paper circulating largely in a section of country having the same general character, as, for instance, the *Wilmington Journal*, an account of some process *he* had tried, with its results; B, in New Hanover another; C, in Duplin another; D, in Wayne or Edgecombe another, and so on, such communications would be read, and hints taken from them, where outside experiments in Maryland or New York or Georgia would never be thought of.—And besides, these communications or hints from one farmer to his brother farmer of the same section, published in the family paper, would be read almost as a necessity—and do more good than if they appeared among a mass of others in a strictly professional periodical.

We therefore respectfully extend an invitation to our friends, the farmers of the State, when they make an experiment, or when their observation had lead them to the knowledge of a useful or important fact in agriculture—the agriculture of the State, to avail themselves of our columns for the purpose of giving to the public the process and results so experimented upon or observed. As for any diffidence about style and all that sort of thing, the sooner that is got rid of the better. Any man of sense enough to know and observe facts, who is willing to tell just what he knows, in the shortest and plainest manner will never go astray. There isn't much fine writing about telegraphic despatches, but they are always read. The facts and the reasons are what people want; above all they want the facts, and all the disquisitions or mere suppositions in the world are useless in comparison. After the battle of Solferino the newspapers almost fought the next fight—they were eloquent thereon, but the telegraph of the next steamer's advices said there was an armistice, and there would be no battle just then—the next despatch said *peace!* and thus five or six lines of fact were worth many columns of supposition. So with communications. Such a thing happened, and such were the circumstances under which it did happen. That's all.

☞Our friend of the Newbern *Progress*, in his issue of the 15th instant, while agreeing in the main with us in the causes that have gone to produce the late reverses sustained by the Democratic party in this State, goes farther and insists that personal considerations, at least considerations connected with the promotion or non-promotion of particular men ought to be considered and taken ar account of. Now, for our own part we must say we really think that we have had enough and too much of merely personal matters already. The squabbles of men, openly in Virginia, and secretly in North Carolina, have had enough to answer for, already, and surely no good can possibly be expected to arise from their re-agitation.

The *Progress* thinks that great evil to the party has arisen from the promotion of T. L. Clingman, and the non-promotion of Messrs. W. W. Holden and David S. Reid. It also thinks that the *Standard* was not properly sustained in its efforts to familiarize the minds of the people of the State with the necessity of a certain amount of taxation—of increased revenue, to meet the demands which State works would necessarily make upon the treasury. An Edgecombe Democrat, the *Progress* says, stated that the course of the *Standard* on this question lost its editor the nomination for Governor.

We, at least are not responsible for Mr. Clingman's Senatorship. Years ago, when Mr. Clingman came near to grasping the prize at which he aimed, we were accused of having placed it then beyond his grasp by a carefully written editorial appeal to Democrats in the Legislature not to place in their front ranks, as the recipient of the highest honors the party could bestow, a gentleman who had not even avowed himself a Democrat in name whatever private assurances might be given of the fact of his being so in reality. We cannot now agree with the *Progress* in its denunciation of Mr. Clingman, as we never could agree with his laudators in the extravagant estimate they seemed to put upon his services to the Democratic party; but it would be folly to ignore them altogether. With Mr. Clingman's motives we do not now pretend to interfere. We always combatted the ideas of those who excitedly exclaimed that Mr. Clingman had saved the State for the Democratic party. If it had not been for the rally made in the East, but especially in the Cape Fear and Neuse country in 1852, the State would have gone for Scott and Graham. It has never been in danger since, whatever it may be hereafter. Unfortunately events are demonstrating daily the truth of our fears about the nature of the revolution in the Western Reserve. It was not firmly based upon principle—not in all cases, at any rate, although we know many who stand true as steel. If the Democratic papers of the State are searched for extravagant laudations of Mr. Clingman, ours will not be the one in which such will be found; nor, speaking of the nomination for Governor, made at Charlotte, did the gentleman who received the nomination, get a vote that we recollect, from any county in Mr. Clingman's district except Rutherford, and that was voted by the town of Wilmington. Surely there was not *then* any such antagonism between the claims of Mr. Holden and Mr. Clingman, or between the friends of these gentlemen. Surely there is not *now* any such antagonism as will prevent their both doing their best for the party—doing it cheerfully, and in a spirit of the most cordial co-operation. None at all.—Mr. Holden's pen will be, as of old, "mightier than the sword," and Mr. Clingman's voice will again be heard rallying the men of the West. Who supposes that Mr. Reid will retire in disgust, simply because he has not been sent to the Senate? Not we certainly. Let us think better of each other than all that. No, we will have no defections—we intend to have none. We will all work together like men. The season for lukewarmness is nearly over. Let us all exert our energies, and the temporary jubilance of the opposition will be changed into mourning, and a realizing sense of being "down in the mouth."

We do not believe that any person has lost, or will hereafter lose, a nomination before a Democratic Convention in North Carolina, because of his expressing decided opinions in favor of imposing all taxes necessary to maintain the honor and credit of the State—in plain terms, necessary to enable the State honestly to pay her debts, and meet in the spirit and in the letter all obligations already assumed. The fear of increased taxation might be urged as a reason for opposing the assumption of fresh obligations. The supposition, based perhaps upon the language of some of the editorials of the Standard, that Mr. Holden favored a more rapid pace in this respect, than some more Democrats could sanction may have operated against him in their minds, but surely any squinting at repudiation is foreign to the sentiments of the honest and high-minded citizens of old Edgecombe, or of the State generally.

One thing we are opposed to, and that is the springing up of issues not sanctioned by the legislation of the party. It fetters party action, and deprives it of the united force which can alone secure success. The Thirty Million Bill was, in this sense to be regretted, because there could be and there was no harmonious sentiment and no united action upon the subject, Democratic candidates in two adjoining districts taking different grounds in regard to it. Our own views have already been expressed about that and others matters. What we are now talking of is organization—the necessity for party egislation by duly appointed delegates in Conventions assembled, as opposed to the moulding of party action out of deference to mere individuals, no matter what their station or position.

☞By reference to our marine list it will be seen that the Schr. Susan A. Howard arrived on yesterday from Gates county, bringing 25,000 lbs. Bacon. It is a handsome article, and will no doubt sell readily.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

Charity.

We have always felt a kindly leaning towards that gentle-hearted old Scotch minister who made it a rule, after praying for everybody else, to put up a petition on behalf of "the puir misguided deevil." He may have been wrong, but surely he could not have been *far* wrong, and the state of feeling that prompted him to hope good things even of the "deevil" was better—much better than the starched propriety of the "unco good," who think it a Christian duty to hunt down an erring brother or sister, whose heart, perhaps, is better than their own.

But we are not preachers, and have therefore no intention to inflict a sermon upon our readers, but merely wish to "improve the occasion" by holding up the example of the good old divine as a model for imitation by some of the politicians and political editors of our own and of other States—provided those of other States care a copper for our remarks.

The worthy old divine in question had, no doubt, striven against the "deevil" and all his works for years—he had belabored him with good broad Scotch, which if not quite as "rich" as the "Irish brogue," is still too suggestive of burr millstones to be sneezed at even by the "deevil;" he had done all he could to defeat the powers and overthrow the kingdom of his Satanic majesty, but towards that "puir misguided" being, *personally*, he had no hatred—he was willing to pray for his conversion, if such were the will of Providence. He was willing to treat old Satan himself better than some rabid politicians seem inclined to treat their own fellow citizens of the same State—to express kinder feelings towards him, and to take a warmer interest in his ultimate salvation.

We may be accused of treating this subject in a spirit of levity, but we must say in all sober sadness and sincerity, that we noticed altogether too much of this spirit of uncharitableness displayed in the canvass which has recently been carried on in some of the districts of our State. We have noticed it carried to a pass which all must in their cooler moments regret, if not condemn.—Next year will be marked by a most exciting struggle. There will be in it many elements tending to add fresh ascerbity to the usual bitterness of such contests. We trust, however, that while all will work freely and frankly for their principles and their candidates, none will forget the amenities of social life, or be wanting in the charitable construction which we all have a right to expect at the hands of our fellow-citizens.

A Grave Subject.

From the time when a sacrilegious and irrevent *Fellah** cooked his supper with the mummy of the Pharoah that knew not Joseph, down to the present "*enlightened* age," men will do almost anything to make a living.—For a long time ship-loads of bones, to be pounded into manure, were received in England from the field of Waterloo, and the heroes who died for their country and reaped therefrom a crop of laurels, were the means, after their death, of assisting in the growth of turnips and potatoes.

The last development of this irreverent pursuit of gain is on the central American isthmus at a place called Chirique, or Bugabo, somewhere in the State of Panama, where old burying grounds are being dug over and unfortunate defunct Indians dug up for the gold buried with them in their graves—for they do not appear to have had coffins, and some people have found gold, and others hope to find it, and grave digging has become quite a popular avocation.

We think it the bounden duty of the defunct persons to appear to the violators of their graves—and to appear in the most ferocious garb—in fact to *look* as ugly as they can, since looking is all they *can* do. The idea of taking rings from the noses of departed colored gentlemen or bells from the toes of decayed Spanish beauties, is quite improper and wrong. If we were engaged in the grave-digging business and one of these departed persons should choose to honor us with an interview, we would like to gain some useful information from him as to the biding place of considerable quantities of treasure buried to keep it out of the clutches of the Buccaneers. The respectable ghost must have learned by this time, that in his present state of existence he can have no use for gold, while he must also know that it would be very convenient for us to have. We should palaver and soft-sawder the ghost to death, if he wasn't dead already. We once heard of a ghost that was fond of whiskey, at any rate the ghost used to haunt a certain house at night, and in the morning considerable red-eye would be missing. We would try the ghost that way and see if we couldn't "fotch him"—unloose his tongue or start him to rapping.

P. S. That ghost that used to take the whiskey was found to be a *live* ghost with a night-cap on. He only walked in his sleep—a confirmed case of somnabulism. He never knew anything about it in the morning (?)

**Fellahs* are the peasants of Egypt. No pun meant.

Notices.

We have from some friend, perhaps the author, a copy of the "Address delivered before the Young Ladies, of the Raleigh Female Seminary, June 7th, 1859, by W W. Holden, Esq. Published by request of the Principal and young ladies of the Seminary." We have not been able to give it a careful perusal, but anticipate much pleasure in doing so. We have, however, been able to glance over its pages, and to find there words of wisdom and of counsel—to admire the polished dress in which the orator has clothed the plain truths of life, and made them acceptable to his fair young auditors, and to mark above all and pervading all the reference to and dependence upon a higher power which the speaker so earnestly inculcates.

We have also "The Superiority of the Present Age, an Address delivered before the Franklin Literary Society of Mr. Horner's School, Oxford, N. C., May 27th, 1859. By Frank. I. Wilson."

Really our friends of the *Standard* have been busy. Not only have they been publishing an able paper but both of them have been delivering capital literary addresses. As the title of Mr. Wilson's address indicates, he contends that the present age—the existing civilization is freer, stronger, greater, more real than that of any former age—that the means of travel, of communication, of education are far beyond those of any former age—that even in the art of killing we could challenge a comparison which no former time could meet. As for curing—well, he would keep on good terms with the doctors and not say much about *that*.

Mr. Wilson's address exhibits reading and displays ability. Its language is good, and it is altogether worthy of the talented associate of the Standard.

KILLED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Duncan King, senior, of Bladen County, was killed yesterday by being thrown from his buggy, in which he was driving from his residence in the lower part of said county to a depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. His son who was with him when the horse ran away, escaped by jumping from the vehicle. Mr. King remained, and the buggy striking against a tree, was thrown out with such violence as to cause his death by 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. King was 61 years, 4 months old.

Daily Journal, 17th inst.

Capture of Wall.

Yesterday afternoon, this notorious character (who but a few weeks since, by picking the locks of several cells in the jail, liberated several others with himself,) was captured and placed in charge of Sheriff Grier, who, no doubt assigned him quarters where he will not be able to carry out a similar plan.

Wall, we have been informed is charged with having committed another breach against the law, for which, no doubt, he will be indicted, hence, we forbear referring more particularly to the offence charged, at this time.

Charlotte Bulletin, 15th inst.

For the Journal.

The Prometheus.

Though a steamboat was launched upon the Hudson as early as 1807, still many years elapsed before steamers, even at the North, became numerous, or attained anything like the proportion that characterizes them now.

In 1734 North Carolina, in token of her regard, named a county after the distinguished Arthur Onslow.* The motto of the Onslow family is "Festina lente."—Now, whether the popularity of Mr. Onslow was due to the belief that the motto tersely expressed a personal quality of the race, prudence or caution, does not appear; but certainly, it may be said with propriety, that the State then adopted the motto as a rule of life and polity. It is only recently that the State has departed from the even tenor of her way, and plunged into debt, at the instance of *public-spirited* gentlemen, eager to fill their own pockets—Jerremy Diddlers on a magnificent scale. It had been well for the tax-payers, had it been otherwise. But, "*revenons a nos moutons.*"

Excited by the accounts of the Northern press, and stimulated by the reports of traveled townsmen, the people of Wilmington, at length, in the year 1818, thought the time had arrived for the introduction of steamers on the Cape Fear. The town was polled, and the necessary sum was soon raised—guardians investing the funds of minors, and widows emptying old stockings of their store of pieces of silver and copper.

The stock being all subscribed, the question then arose: "Who shall direct the enterprise?" Of course, in Wilmington, the solution was easy. Who so proper as men from the North—the further the better. Was Yankee ever seen here, who was not qualified for any post or vocation that promised pecuniary gain? Such is the genius of that marvellous race that they accomplish with a "hey presto!" what costs others the labor of years. Be the Yankee what he may, carry the inducement of a good salary, and he will *instantly* qualify himself to be a University President, Preacher, Bank Director or Cashier, Engineer, Geologist, Botanist, Poet, Historian, Judge or whatever you please or ingenuity itself can suggest. The business was soon confided to proper hands. A steamer was constructed at Beaufort, N. C., equipped with machinery from the North, and christened the Prometheus.

It was deemed proper that none but a most expert and tried seaman should be sent to bring the boat round to Wilmington. After a canvass of the claims of all the old "salts" connected with the port, Captain Gautier was selected.

In a few weeks Captain Gautier announced by mail, the hour of his departure from Beaufort. Day after day rolled on, and yet no boat appeared. Public expectation subsided from fever heat to the chill of despair. At last a column of smoke was discerned just beyond the Dram Tree. "The Boat! the boat!" The cry was repeated in every direction; it flew up the streets, through the alleys, into shops, stores, dwellings, and kitchens; it increased from moment to moment, in volume and might, and ever and anon exploded into a shout of triumph.

Soon the whole population was assembled upon the wharves. The boat was visible. Three cheers were proposed and given for the boat; three ditto for Gautier; and three ditto for Fulton. Language cannot describe the enthusiasm, the hilarity, the riot of the occasion.

But alas! the boat seemed enamored of the dram tree, and loath to leave its arms; if it moved at all the motion was imperceptible. Disappointment, that ever waits on hope, now began to knock at the hearts of the crowd. Had it not been for the dense clouds of smoke that ascended from the boat, and enveloped the sky, one might have supposed it an illusion—not a reality. The reaction from excitement to despondency was marked and painful. Various were the remarks as the humors of individuals:

"It is not large enough to hold an engine sufficiently powerful to propel it."

"I always thought it a darned Yankee humbug."

"The confounded thing is too large and clumsey."

"Who could expect a vehicle to do anything with one wheel."

But now the boat had, evidently, approached nearer the town; and a shrewd ship chandler related a story that did much to restore good humor; he said that on a visit "to home" he had stopped at Providence, R. I., that seeing a large assemblage upon the water's edge he had strayed thither, that soon a little steamer, so small that he could have tucked it under his arms, was seen to glide swiftly away from the shore, that just above its single wheel, as it turned its stern to the crowd, was inscribed ——

"Who'd ... thought it?" and that the people broke out into pla... in an exstacy of delight.

Gradually, tooring, puffing, blowing, and enveloped in a fuligino... mantle, the Prometheus, at the rate of about four miles per hour, drew near her destination.—As the boat came within hail, the Captain conspicuously posted, his face inflamed with passion until it rivalled the glow of his furnace, was heard to exclaim in a voice of thunder: "Give it to her Snider!" No art, no craft, however, could quicken the motion of the deliberate and perverse steamer. As soon as the boat touched the wharf, the indignant Captain leaped ashore, and exclaiming, "Damn Jos. K. Dodge!" soon disappeared from sight.

In conclusion: the Prometheus never attained a greater speed than four miles an hour; and, after running a short time upon the Cape Fear, was sold. Soon after the unlucky craft exploded upon the Pee Dee, S. C. Thus, as the classic Prometheus was punished for his theft of fire from heaven, so was his namesake. The first was fastened upon Caucasus, a prey to vultures; to the last the very subject of theft became the instrument of punishment. X.

NOTE.—When President Munroe was on his Southern tour, a whole day was consumed by the Prometheus in carrying him to Smithville. A schooner accompanied the steamer, to render assistance in case of accident.

* Speaker of the British House of Commons, and subsequently a Peer.

For the Journal.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 15th, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since the 4th of August I confess I have felt very little inclination to write, for I had nothing pleasant to write from the First Congressional District, except that old Halifax stood up to the rack and did her duty, and she and Martin were the only two counties in the district that did. Let the election pass. The result cannot be changed now, and it is too late to talk or write about it.

Leaving home a few days after the election, I came directly on to this place and have been here ever since—one of a company of one thousand. There are in fact more visitors here now than I ever saw here before, and more I reckon than ever were here at any one time.—They are coming and going constantly, yet the place keeps nearly full; and so large is the company, that the Proprietors have determined to add one hundred sleeping apartments to the present number, before the opening of another season.

There is a vacant lot just across the lawn from the Hotel, and on this is to be erected a building similar to the Hotel but larger. The Ball room is to be in this new building, and is to be considerable larger than the present one, which will be converted into a chapel. The present dining room is to be enlarged and every arrangement made to accommodate fifteen hundred guests.

Mr. W. F. Dancy and family of Edgecombe, are among the visitors here, and Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, arrived last night.

I learn that Hon. Warren Winslow and family are expected to-morrow, and there are some arrivals from the Old North almost every day, though as yet, she has no representative among the *Fair* occupants of the ball room.

Last season I think she took the palm, both here and at the Old White, and I hope she will yet take her place in the race here, in which, at this time, Tennessee and Virginia are the prominent competitors.

We are having delightful weather, and a more pleasant company of people I never met anywhere in my life. And so we go. GINGER BLUE.

For the Journal.

The Medical Board.

Messrs. Editors: I have seen an article in the Wilmington *Herald*, and a communication signed "A.," in the Fayetteville *Observer*, in opposition to the Medical Board of our State. These gentlemen are opposed to the measure, but they have given us, not argument, not proof, not logical evidence, but naked assertions. Show us your hands, gentlemen, and tell us why you *are* opposed to this law of protection to the health and lives of the community. Do this, and you will find that the Medical Bill as passed by the last Legislature, has friends ready to rally to its support before the people. You have selected the non-professional press as the theatre of your opposition, and upon this field you can be met if you desire it. L.

August 15th, 1859.

"Salferino salad" is the newest *plat* in the Paris restaurants. It is made of potatoes, sausages, garlic, and the usual dressing. Fleury improvised it for Napoleon on the day of Solferino, when his Majesty was as hungry as a shark and there were only a few sausages and potatoes in the house, the remains of Francis Joseph's breakfast.

ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Examination of FRANKLIN THOMPSON, ESQ.'S *School, July 22d, 1859,*

BY R. W. WARD, M. D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The invitation which places me before you on this interesting occasion, came to me in the shape and feeling of a command. The honor it bespeaks had been ill-requitted indeed, if, without a better excuse than the incessant duties of an arduous profession, the required services had been withheld.—And while I would ask that the "veil of charity" be spread over the deficiencies and errors of the task, I must say, that I felt, if I declined, I should betray an insensibility to the kindness of my friends, and an indifference to my country and to the cause of Education within her borders utterly alien to my bosom. Duly affected by both, I am here, then, with more zeal than ability, to manifest my sense of a duty, than with hope, to ratify the judgment of a flattering selection.

In the first young ears of man's existence on earth—his ideas—his modes and objects, and pursuits—differed very much from what we find them at present. The lapse of years has accumulated a mighty and invaluable collection of experience, facts and data from and by which we are enabled to reason on religion, government and science. And in consequence of the instruction derived from these sources, the mind of man has been revolutionized and undergone great and wondrous mutation. When the rude cotemporary of Adam first looked out upon the anti-deluvian world—newly moulded by the hand of Deity, and blooming in all the youngness of its primeval beauty, the "veil of enchantment" was spread over all he saw—everything around him was a mystery, and his earnest heart felt that one of the great objects of his destiny was to investigate its laws and solve its phenomena. His mind as yet being wholly engrossed by the real and visible, had no time to indulge in the abstract speculations of philosophy, or minutely to examine and compare the deductions of reason. He had as yet to learn the alphabet whereby to read the wondrous truths which the educated eye of Science now sees everywhere written on the pages of creation. We may hence learn the cause why man, in these early ages, was rather an observing than a thinking being. True, the power of mind was then, as it ever has been, in some measure felt; but the pale-faced thinker was forgot, and intellectual exertions paralized before the pre-eminent power of him of the sinewy arm and iron frame in those elder days of the world's history. But this crude system of thought—of action, and of social organization resulting therefrom, is now obsolete—an archaism in the history of civilized man. The superstructures of society—of religion and of government—are reared on a far different basis; and held together, and ruled by a far different power. The mind—the cultivated mind—is now the only lever that can move the ponderous machinery of this Nineteenth Century. And well does it behoove us to keep in play and in good working order this great and gigantic motive power.

In its broad and comprehensive sense, the work of Education is the grand business of human life; and in these United States, I need hardly say, can never be neglected but at the hazzard of consequences which no patriot can contemplate without alarm. This belief was present with America, at its very birth, and stamped upon its rising institutions the great impress of freedom and perpetuity. In the history of other nations learning has been the slow growth of a society already formed and has existed at last only as the ornament of wealth or the champion of power. But with the Fathers of our republic it was difficult—with them, next to religion it was the first thing thought of, not as a luxury, but as a necessity; not as the handmaid of privileges, but as the nurse of equality; not as the child of endowment or the accident of place, but as the surest basis of public prosperity and private happiness. They planted knowledge therefore in the wilderness—established schools as soon as they had builded habitations, and laid the foundation of a system of education, while yet they were struggling with the ravages of disease and the privations of want. I shall attempt no historical sketchings of the progress of education from then until now, suffice it to say, that we this day reap the benefits of their forethought and labor, and enjoy the fruits of the tree planted by their care.

Well may we feel grateful, that it has been our happy fortunes to live in the present age. An age rich in the acquirements of the past and teeming with all the advantages of accumulated experience, thought and labor, and I am in hopes that we duly appreciate those advantages and are able to realize the contrast between the present and the past. Deeply grateful do I feel, to the great dispenser of all human events, that my humble lot has been cast here, and at this time, and proud I am to claim the old North State as the land of nativity and Onslow as my home, surrounded as I am this day with such unmistakable signs of improvement. Look abroad to day upon this "fair and happy land," upon the large expanse of seashore and plains and hills and mountains, upon the cattle, the meadows, the rivers the sounds and bays, upon the ships and steam cars; upon the churches sending their spirits up into the pure air above towns and cities, or nestling amid the thousands of graves still fragrant with the lingering breath of spring; upon the ripe sheaves gleaming upon countless acres and the tall green corn waving over innumerable furrows giving promise of a full harvest and abundant cheer; upon nine hundred thousand people, embracing different and most opposite races, dwelling together in peace, unsmitten by pestilence or plague with no regular military organization, and none daring to molest them, with schools open to all "without money and without price," with the Bible, with the right of free speech, of *habus corpus*—trial by jury, with a free press and an able and upright judiciary. With all the liberties and every blessing that rational beings could desire, look upon all this, and then say if our lots have not been cast in a good time in the world's history, and in pleasant places; and if we have not a State and a County worthy of all our devotion and affection; richly entitled to our best efforts to improve them in peace, and to our blood and our treasure if required in the day of danger. Consider too their capacities for improvement and the progress which has been made in the last twenty years, and particularly in education and the advancement of knowledge.

Up to 1840, when our Common Schools were commenced, there were but two Colleges in the State, but one hundred and fifty Academies and only six hundred primary Schools. Now there are fourteen Colleges, male and female, over three hundred Academies, and about three thousand six hundred primary or common Schools. In 1840 there were not more than two hundred students at College, four thousand at Academies, and not more than twenty-five thousand at all the Schools of whatsoever kind in the State. Now there are sixteen hundred students at the various Colleges, ten thousand in Academies, and not less than one hundred and sixty thousand in the primary or common Schools. What cheering results are these, and how they must gladden the hearts of the philanthropist and patriot.

We all remember with what mingled pride and joy the first shrill whistle of the steam car was heard above the soil of our State; with feelings similar to those, and akin to reverence, do we greet evidences of mental improvement throughout her borders, and as has been evinced in this School here to-day. As a citizen I deeply feel and am proud to express my gratitude for the manifestations of the zealous interest which the patrons, pupils and teacher of this little School have to-day exhibited. To him who has gotten up and opened this fountain of knowledge, who has worked to sustain it and labored for its success all honor and credit is due; and clearly shows that he is one of those who never feels indifference to the cause of education, nor towards the youth instructed by their care—but watch their progress even in the active scenes of after life, and rejoice as fathers do when they mount to eminence and usefulness in the virtuous pursuits of man and womanhood.—May his laudable undertaking more than realize his most sanguine expectations.

And to you the patrons of this School, I feel that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything; your own good sense and better judgment will teach you the proper course to pursue. "Little children," saith the scriptures, "are like arrows in the hands of a giant, and blessed is the man that hath his quiver full of them;" and what parent is there thus blessed who does not feel in this kind of support, that there is no uncertainly—no doubt—no misgivings—it is yourselves that you see in your children; their bosoms are the safe repositories of even the whispers of your minds; they are the great and unspeakable delight of your youth; the pride of your prime of life, and the props of your old age; the pleasures and the various blessings which they bring, no tongue or pen can adequately describe. But to make them blessings, you must act well your part, for they may, by your neglect, your ill-treatment, your evil example, be made to become the contrary of blessings; instead of pleasure they may bring you pain, instead of making your heart glad, the sight of them may make it sorrowful, instead of being the staff of your old age, they may bring your gray hair tottering in grief to the grave. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that you here act well your parts. Omitting nothing—even from the very beginning, tending to give your unceasing influence over their minds. Remember that you are their first and earliest teacher—that from you they receive their first and most lasting impressions, that

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Has turned the course of many a river,
A dew-drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant Oak forever."

Then be careful to store their minds with good and wholesome truths—give them that richest of all legacies, a liberal education, it is that which under any and all circumstances is their's—it is forever their own—with which a "stranger intermeddleth not"—which no man taketh from them—with it they may smile at the world's frowns—defy its enmity and defeat its malice. It places upon the hoary heads a crown of perennial verdure—it is capital well invested. And if my opinion as a medical man has any weight, or is entitled to any respect, I would advise you to educate your children, as far as it may be in your power, at home, that their physical as well as mental constitutions and qualifications may be acclimated and attached to, and compatable with the locality and society in which they are destined to act their parts. Make use of the advantages now within your reach, while you have good schools and good teachers. You are aware that the mental developement of your children will depend a great deal upon the teacher you employ—and I can assure you that it is not every one who attempts can teach. As a truth of this, I will cite one instance: Not long since a young man appeared before the examining committee for common schools for a teacher's certificate; in the course of examination the statutes of the State was handed him, and he was requested to read a few lines, commencing, Be it further enacted, &c. This young disciple of Plato made a bad blunder at "further," and a dead halt when he came to the big word "enacted." Closing the book with an imploring look, he said, "I don't believe I can read it. It is a book I aint used to." Nor was he, or, are such as he, fit or competent to unfold and draw forth the hidden treasures of the tender mind.

In all the range of human employments, there is not a more delicate, difficult or responsible position, nor one that more imperiously demands the exercise of the best qualities of the head and heart, than that of teaching children. Their minds are exceedingly pliable, and how crooked and deformed they must grow when trained by one who is qualified for his or her position, neither by talents, knowledge, temper, nor manners. Here, I doubt not, but you have one in whom all the necessary and essential qualifications are combined—to whom, I am certain it is a pleasure to "imparts her parts" to others, and to watch and to frame the tender buddings of the youthful mind. To such interest, with impunity the developments of their tender minds, and remember that wealth may impart false glitter and meritricious ornament to the social fabric, but unless that wealth has its foundations based upon intelligence and virtue, it will be but the gilded halo hovering around decay.

And to you the pupils of this School! I presume that you are all aware of the purposes for which you have been placed here. It is impossible to look upon an assemblage of youth like this which you present—collected here from the various parts of the surrounding country, to think of the purposes for which you have thus assembled, and the different circumstances under which you have come together, without bestowing a thought upon those dear friends who have placed you here. The kindness and solicitude of your parents presents to you the most powerful incentives to your present, as well as future exertions. With what tenderness have they administered to your wants in helpless infancy—with what patience borne your indiscretions in wayward childhood—with what anxiety will they watch your steps in erring youth. No care has been too severe, no self denial too painful—no sacrifice too great which would contribute to your felicity. To you the meridian of their lives are constantly devoted—on you their treasures expended, and in you their hopes concentrated. For all this kindness, anxiety, affection and trial, the only reward they expect, the only requital they ask is, that you make a profitable use of the advantages which they so fondly place before you, that when you enter upon the world, you may act worthy of yourselves and not dishonor them; and shall this requital be denied them? Will you by your folly, disturb the tranquility of age? rob declining life of its few remaining pleasures? and snatch away from the hands of your doting parents the last cup of earthly consolation? The chord that vibrates from your generous hearts, yields, I feel assured, the ready response. We can scarcely contemplate a sublimer spectacle than that of virtuous youth, urged on in their struggle for knowledge, not only by a love of science and by a sense of its importance—but burning with the holy purpose of making by their mental triumphs, a father's heart beat with delight and a mother's breast glow with rapture; sacrificing with noble energy the customary follies of their age—yielding their souls to the effort, and like a successful competitor in a mighty race, pressing on to the goal of honor, fame and fortune. If ever the bosom of a parent burned with joy—it is in witnessing the efforts of such a son or such a daughter.

Aside from the duty you owe to your parents, you must remember that there are duties of equal importance which you owe to yourselves, that it is for your own individual and especial benefit that you are here, you must therefore be true to yourselves. I shall not attempt to mark out for your government any particular course of study or rule of action. You have before you the prospects of a brilliant and a happy future—the means to make it such are now within your reach. In what other nation has honest ambition so wide a range, and merit so certain and brilliant a reward? Where else in the civilized world can a virtuous education be so surely obtained?

In all the wide creation there is not an object so mean, nor an event so common that the educated mind does not stoop to investigate. From the ultimate malcule of matter to the final aggregation of the planetary globes; from the smallest monad that swims in fluid or floats in the breeze, to the great Leviathan that ploughs the wide abyss; there is no object within the comprehension of the natural senses with which it does not seek to become familiar. Nor does it stop here; but by the aid of glasses it discovers forms too minute to be visible without them, or reaching aloft, surveys the fields beyond the range of natural vision, and counts the myriads of little stars that stud the milky way. With it there is solid enjoyment in the pursuit itself, arising from the exercise of such a mind, and from the lovely aspect in which nature always presents herself to the votary of science. To him there are "books in running brooks; sermons in stones, and good in everything." To him

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is rapture in the lonely shore;
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea and music in its roar."

That these pleasures may be yours, drink deep while you may at the fountain of knowledge, thereby becoming powerful in intellect and useful in life. That knowledge is power is so apparent that the mere term itself has passed into the hackneyed phrase of daily use. By it man is enabled to do almost everything that he wills. By it he may curiously trace nature through her various windings to her most concealed recesses. By it he may discover the power, the wisdom and the goodness of the great Artificer of the Universe, and view with delight the proportions which connect this vast machine. By it he may discover how the planets move in their various orbits, and demonstrate their various revolutions—By it he can almost open the secret pages of celestial nature; he can almost make the marble speak; he can almost make the brook mur

you; it is the season of ardent emotion and the pure ideal. The form of abstract and perfect beauty captivates you. Unchecked by any contradicting experiences of life, you look and you love. You are now open to impressions; your affections are warm and tender; your minds ductile and quick to apprehend and acquire; sensibility awakens you to feel, and kindness impels you to sympathise. The pleasures of imagination play around your hearts; the thrill of joy is exquisite; and hope, bright hope, is beckoning you onward. Buckle on, then, your armour anew, and go forth to battle and to win. Set for yourselves a standard of perfect integrity and unflinching industry. Be true; be laborious. Fond eyes are upon you—warm hearts beat for you. The hopes of good men are in you. From you and such as you, the next generation must take its stamp. The old North State is calling to you. Old Onslow is depending on you. Rise up then to the high demands of parents, friends and country. Shake off ignoble ease. Despise low vice. Beneath you be all artifice and low cunning. Step forward in the simple spirit of truth, take her banner in your hands—bear it humbly but bear it nobly. Let all your aims be high and your determination success. Ever remembering, in youth bright lexicon, there is no such word as fail—and adopt as your motto, that of the Empire State of Union, "Excelsior."

The Great Northern and Southern Mails.

In May, 1858, the Department entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of the route "through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia" for the transportation of the local and through mails between New Orleans and Washington once daily, at $200 per mile per annum for the railroad portion of the line, the service to be performed by a schedule proposed by the parties, according to which the trip, each way, between New Orleans and Washington, was to be performed within 4½ days, or 5 days between New Orleans and New York. The service under this arrangement went into operation on the 1st of July, 1858. But of 220 mails sent by this route from N. York to N. Orleans during the nine months from 1st July, 1858, to 31st March, 1859, as appears from minute and reliable information on file in the Department, only 16 were carried through in schedule time, leaving 204 of which the transportation occupied from 5 1-2 to 15 days. Of 246 mails sent from New Orleans to Washington, only 98 were carried through in schedule time, leaving 148 of which the transportation occupied from 5 to 13 1-2 days.—Between New York and New Orleans there were 89 delays of half a day each, 54 of a day, 27 of a day and a half, 20 of two days, 8 of two days and a half, 2 of three days, and 1 each of seven, eight, nine and ten days—in all, 204. Between New Orleans and Washington there were 6 delays of half a day, 71 of a day, 4 of a day and a half, 45 of two days, 1 of two days and a half, 15 of three days, 3 of four days, 2 of five days, and one of nine days—in all, 148. The average time from New York to New Orleans, for each of the months composing the period under consideration, was as follows: July 1858, 6 days 3 hours; August, 5 days 15 hours; September, 5 days 21 hours; October, 5 days 22 hours; December, 5 days 20 hours; January, 1859, 6 days 2 hours; February, 7 days 15 hours; March, 6 days 5 hours. Average for the whole period, 6 days 2 hours; for the six winter months, from October to March, inclusive (during which the great mass of the commercial operations of the year transpire), 6 days 5 hours. The average time for each month from New Orleans to Washington was as follows: July, 1858, 6 days; August 4 days 16 hours; September, 4 days 16 hours; October, 4 days 17 hours; November, 5 days; December, 5 days 22 hours; January, 1859, 6 days 10 hours; February, 6 days 17 hours; March, 6 days 1 hour. Average for the whole period, 5 days 12 hours; for the six winter months, 5 days 18 hours. The number of days on which no mail from New York reached New Orleans by this route, during the whole period, was 97; during the six winter months, 75. The number of days on which no mail from N. Orleans reached Washington by this route, during the whole period, was 88; during the six winter months, 67. That these delays and failures are chargeable almost wholly to that part of the "interior route" beyond the point of divergence (viz: at Richmond, Virginia,) from the trunk line common both to this and the old route for the great northern and southern mail, is apparent from the comparative "despatch and regularity" of the service, during the same period, between New York and Charleston, performed to that point over the same route. Of 508 mails sent from New York to Charleston from 1st July, 1858, to 31st March, 1859 (the service being double daily, except Sunday, on which day a single mail is sent), 484 were carried through in schedule time (two days), leaving only 24, of which 21 were carried through in two days and a half, and 3 in three days. And during the whole period there were but four days on which no mail reached Charleston from New York.

Washington Constitution.

Election in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—The late advices from Texas give the returns from eighty-two counties in that State. These returns show a majority for Gen. Sam Houston, independent democrat, for Governor, of eight thousand over Hardin R. Runnels, the regular democratic candidate. For Lieut. Governor the returns seem to favor Francis R. Lubbock, regular democrat, who no doubt is elected. For Land Commissioner, Francis M. White, regular democrat, was two thousand ahead at last accounts. In the western Congressional district, Jack Hamilton, independent democrat, was ahead of T. A. Wane, the regular democratic candidate.

From the legislative districts we have the returns of fifty-four members, twenty nine of whom are in favor of the reelection of Gen. Sam Houston to the U. S. Senate. The opposition candidates known to be elected number twenty.

From Mexico, Panama and Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—An arrival at this port brings Vera Cruz dates to August 2.

Gen. Miramon intends taking the field for active operations, and leaves Zuloaga acting President.

He has notified all foreigners that they lose the right of protection by interfering in political matters.

He refuses to recognize the decree of Gen. Juarez confiscating the estates of the church.

Advices from Panama report the continuance of the gold excitement.

Havana dates to August 9th, state that the news of peace in Europe had an unfavorable effect upon the markets there.—*Charleston Courier.*

Terrible Gale at Pictou and Prince Edward Island.

HALIFAX, August 16.—There has been a terrible gale at Pictou and Prince Edward Island. Numerous wrecks are reported, and some fifty lives are supposed to have been lost.

Kansas Railroad Enterprise.

LEAVENWORTH, August 15.—The city government voted to-day a loan of credit to the amount of $100,000, for the purpose of building a railroad to Fort Riley.—Sufficient subscriptions have been guarantied to justify the immediate prosecution of the work.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 15—Professor Alexander Dimitry, a translator of the State Department, was appointed to-day by the President minister to Nicaragua, and will leave here at an early day for Central America.

The statement of the London Herald that our government has officially notified that of her Majesty that the United States have resolved to abandon privateering as a portion of maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856 is strictly entirely without foundation. The administration strictly insists on its retention.

Marine Disasters—Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14th.—The ship Helois, which cleared here on the 27th ult., for Liverpool, with cotton and tobacco, has returned from Tortugas, having sprung a leak. The ship Fanny S. Peitley, from New York for San Francisco, is missing. She is partly owned here.

At Tampico, on the 3d inst., all was quiet. Seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars in specie is on the way from the Brazos.

At Vera Cruz, on the 2d inst., it was understood that Miramon will take the field again, leaving Zuloaga as acting President. Miramon protests against the Juarez decree confiscating the church property, and warns foreigners not to participate in political affairs.

Battle Between the Sioux and Aarrapahoe Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The steamer Spread Eagle, with 75 U. S. soldiers from Fort Randolph, arrived at St. Joseph's on Friday evening, from a point 850 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

The officers report that a sanguinary battle occurred between the Sioux and Aarrapahoes on the 22d of July, resulting in the loss of 38 of the former and 16 of the latter. Another battle was expected, which it was thought would result in the extermination of the weaker party.

The steamer Spread Eagle went 450 miles higher up on the Missouri than was ever before reached by a steamboat.

THE DEBT OF INDIA.—The amount of the debt of India, on the 1st of May, 1858, is returned at the sum £60,704,081—of which £53,165,605 was "registered" debt, and the rest floating.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 18th, 1859.

The Steamship Asia with Liverpool dates to the 6th of August, arrived here this morning.

The Zurich Conference was to have met on the 8th of August.

Parliament was expected to adjourn on the 13th inst.

The steamship Great Eastern has been finished and delivered over to her owners, and will be ready for sea on the 18th inst. [to-day.]

The strikes amongst builders in London was more serious than at first believed.

The bank of France has reduced her rates for discount to 3 1-2 per cent.

It is reported that an attempt has been made upon the person of Garibaldi.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 6th, 1859.

Cottton—Slow of sale but prices unaltered. Sales for the week reached 46,000 bales. At the close holders offered freely but showed no disposition to press sales.—Fair Orleans 8¼d.; Middling Orleans 7 3-16d.; Fair Uplands 7 1-2d.; Middling Uplands 6 15-16d.

Flour dull. Breadstuffs steady and prices unchanged Wheat very dull, European 3d. lower.

Corn very dull. Prices easier but quotations unchanged for European.

Provisions have a declining tendency.

Rosin steady at 3s. 3d. a 3s. 9d.

Spirits Turpentine steady and market active at 33s. a 34s.

Money market slightly more stringent and active.—Consols for money closed at 95¼.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1859.

Cotton—Declined ⅛ cent per lb. Middling Uplands 11¾. Flour—Market steady, but all qualities have slightly declined; Southern $4 50 a $5. Wheat declining, lower qualities have declined most, and accurate quotations cannot be given for fair and middling. Corn firm, but accurate quotations cannot be given.—New arrivals of Southern at hand will test the market.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 43 1-2 a 44 1-2 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 65.

From Denver City.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The Denver City Express of the 8th inst., has arrived at Leavenworth. A nugget weighing 56 pennyweights had been taken in Nevada gulch.

Rich diggins had been discovered at the head waters of Bayou Salada.

The convention in session at Aurora had adjourned, having framed a State constitution. The features of the document are not given. The boundaris are, latitude 37 to 43 degs., and longitude 102 to 110 degs. A division of sentiment as to the propriety of a State organization existed, and the convention submitted the question of territorial or State organization to the people at the same time.

Destructive Fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16th.—The extensive machine, blacksmith and sawing shops of the Capitol extension work, were burnt at half-past 3 o'clock this morning.—The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively valueless, but the machinery was very expensive, including a lathe for turning immense stone columns for the public buildings, powerful engines, tools and costly marble, finished and unfinished. The whole was uninsured. The loss is variously estimated at $50,000 to $60,000.

The Result in the First District

May be briefly summed up in the announcement that Wm. N. H. Smith, Esq., the Opposition candidate for Congress, has been elected by a majority of about five hundred votes. Hon. H. M. Shaw of course has been defeated by the same majority.

Under ordinary circumstances we should bow in silent acquiesence to what might seem to persons at a distance to be the imperial will of the people of the First District, fairly and deliberately expressed. But we regard the issue of the canvass just ended with no such sentiment of satisfaction. We believe that this election has been carried by fraud and intimidation. A purgation of the polls would show that scores, if not hundreds of illegal votes were thrown for Mr. Smith. Besides this, we believe that many honest but illiterate Democratic voters were imposed upon with spurious tickets. To our knowledge, several Democrats voted, in a single precinct, on last Thursday, for Mr. Smith, under the supposition that they were voting for Dr. Shaw.

The menace of violence, thrown out in the Winton Convention of last May, although it seemed at one time unlikely to be carried into effect, has nevertheless been thoroughly fulfilled. The most disgraceful scenes have been witnessed from one end of the District to another. The canvass has been signalized with affrays, and assassin-like attacks, to which not the *animus* of murder, but only the strength or the nerve to execute, was wanting. The armed assault made upon the Editor of this paper, at Edenton, on Monday night week; the organization of a mob to waylay and commit some unknown and fiendish indignity upon him at Gatesville on Tuesday following; the free use of hickory sticks on the campground near the same place on the evening of the Democratic Mass Meeting; the threats of attack upon ourself which ensued upon the issuing of *The Citizen*—Extra, the abominable instigating which was only abandoned because it appeared that we had too many and too determined friends; all these, with other incidents of the campaign which we might name, conclusively confirm our charge, and give significant force to the suggestion that no means, honorable or dishonorable, were left unused by the Opposition to secure the election of their candidate for Congress.

Apart from these overtures of actual violence, a general system of intimidation and terrorism has been resorted to; which, we doubt not, kept many honest Democrats from coming to the polls, or constrained them to the support of Mr. Smith. With the vigorous and laborious effort made by the working men of the Democratic party of the District, through its whole length and breadth, the vote should have been much larger than reported count discloses. There was no lack of spirit or enthusiasm among the masses for our gallant nominee; there was no lukewarmness in the cause; and his defeat is due alone to the tactics of force and falsehood adopted by the Opposition.

We are not discouraged, however, by the result. Mr. Smith goes to Congress, next December, it is true; and he will then and there have an opportunity to show us something of those principles which the Convention that nominated him had not the honesty and courage to announce. The Democracy of the District, temporarily repulsed, is not destroyed or beaten down, but will arise again in full and compact ranks and recreated vigor when the tocsin of another combat shall summon them to arms.—*Murfreesborough (N. C.) Citizen.*

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Hon. Sherrard Clemens, member of Congress from Virginia, recently submitted to a painful surgical operation at Easton, Pa. The operation consisted in the removal of a portion of a detached bone in his thigh, which had been a source of much irritation to his limb ever since his duel with Mr. Wise, at which time the injury causing the wound was done. After removing the bone a portion of the ball was found embedded in it.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from a passenger on the train last night, that a man by the name of Elisha Herring was run over on yesterday (Tuesday,) a short distance below Goldsboro'. It is supposed that he was intoxicated and fell asleep on the Road. The train passed over his head, crushing it terribly and killing him instantly.—*Wilson Ledger, 18th inst.*

A COUNTERFEITER.—On Friday last Deputy Marshal Sawyer, of Buncombe, delivered to Mr. Jones, U. S. Marshal, the body of Jackson Stewart, formerly of Yancey County, who was lately held to bail in South Carolina on a charge of counterfeiting. It appears that Steward forfeited his bail, escaped to this State, and was arrested. The Marshal sent him before Judge Biggs, at Williamston, who has no doubt ordered him to jail in South-Carolina to answer the charge.

Ral. Standard, 17th inst.

WHY GREELY WENT TO THE ROCKY MOUNNAINS.—The Boston Courier is responsible for the following:

It will be recollected that Mr. John C. Fremont's chief claim to the Presidency in 1856 was based on the circumstances that he had climbed the Rocky Mountains. It is pretty generally known that Mr. Horace Greely is just now undergoing a similar privation, and it is supposed that he is qualifying himself to become the Republican candidate of 1860 for the Presidency.

ARMING ENGLISHMEN AS RIFFLEMEN.—It would appear that the English press is making itself merry with the project of placing rifles in the hands of the English people, so as to convert them into a nation of sharpshooters, as the subjoined, from a Liverpool journal, will show:

We presume that we have heard the last—for the present, at least—of the cry of "riflemen form," which Mr. Tenneyson did his best to carry out. In this and other towns the failure was ludicrous, a sad caricature on the fire and enthusiasm of the poet, and as Louis Napoleon, in deference to our fears, has now engaged to disarm, the spasmodic effort to transform us into a nation of sharpshooters, will speedily be forgotten.

Nevertheless, a sanguine gentleman, Mr. Keith Leslie, from the northern part of the island, has been striving to persuade a London morning contemporary of the ease with which the Government, by the distribution of £25,000 a year, in the shape of prizes, might secure a million of riflemen equal to the peasants of the Tyrol—those unerring marksmen, who made such havoc with the French and Sardinian officers in the late war, Mr. Keith Leslie's occupation, like Othello's, is now gone.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—The English papers say the Atlantic Telegraph Company has decided to make the next cable of six copper wires, twisted about 6 times the size of the old one. There is to be no outside covering of iron wire, except for a few hundred miles near the terminus. It is expected to be in order for business early next summer.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

Aug. 20, 21, Smithville, Cape Fear Mission, ...Smithville.
September 17, 18, Onslow, ...Swansboro'.
October 1, 2, Duplin, South River Mission, ...Salem.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Complain no More of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the parts affected. It has only to become generally known to be as highly appreciated by the Public as it is by Dentists.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

August 19. 51-1w

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CURES SICK HEADACHE,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

See advertisement in another column.

July 29. 48-2m

Holloway's Ointment.—Burns, scalds, and contusions, arrising from explosions or unforeseen catastrophes, are soothed from immediate agony and rapidly healed by the application of this unguent. No family should neglect having it on hand for timely use, and it should be as important a concomitant of the miner or machinist as the pick or the file. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63., and $1 per box.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 10th inst., by J. D. Southerland, Esq., Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, to Miss BETSY MITCHILL, all of Duplin.

DIED.

Departed this life, Tuesday, the 9th inst., at his residence in Duplin county, Mr. TIMOTHY NEWKIRK, Sr., aged 67 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The deceased was highly respected for his many good qualities; in him the poor had a friend, while none knew him while living but to respect him. In truth, it may well be said, that he died without an enemy. But few that succeeded better in acquiring the surplus of this world's means around him. There was a less number that ever devoted it with the same freedom to the welfare of his friends and neighbors, who will long cherish his remembrance gratefully. COM.

On Thursday, 11th inst., JOSEPH SINTAS, aged 8 years, and 11 months, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Wilkinson.

Near Magnolia, Duplin county, N. C., on the 31st ult., of consumption, WILLIAM W. SWINSON, aged 36 years, 6 monthsand six days.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.

Aug. 19, 1859. 51-3m

OAKLEY SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition in Elementary branches, ...$10
" " higher " 15
" " Languages, ... 20

Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.

D. MACMILLAN, Chm'n. B'rd. Trustees.

Aug. 19. 51-tf.

ONSLOW COUNTY LAND.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Onslow county, lying on New River, known as Gray's Point; well adapted to Corn, Cotton and Peanuts.—Good location for merchandizing, &c.

WM. B. SIDBURY.

August 19th, 1859. 51-1t

WACHOVIA MILLS FLOUR.—Another supply of this superior Family Flour received yesterday. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
August 16. S. E. cor. Market & Sec. sts.

CORN AFLOAT.—3,000 bushels prime North County white flint Corn—expressly for mealing purposes,—just received and for sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Aug. 12.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 11—Schr. Louisa, Howard, from Hertford, N. C., to Stokley & Oldham: with corn.

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglas, from Hyde county, to D. Pigott; with corn.

Schr. Independence, Hall, from Newbern, N. C., to J. M. Stevenson; with corn.

Schr. Marinah N., Gautier, from Washington, N. C., to C. H. Dudley.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. J. G. Stille, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from, Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville to Allen & Clark.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

12—Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

12—Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, Wainwright, fm Boston, to Davis & Co.

Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to E. Murray & Co.; with mdze.

Schr Lilly, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr J. C. Manson, Cumber, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr Odd Fellow, Cason, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

13—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

13—Schr. Scuppernong, ——, from Tyrrell county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

14 Schr. Emily, Goff, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig Monserate, Crowther, from New London, Ct., to Russell & Bro.

Schr. James Davis, Moore, from Swansboro', to J. C. Smith & Co.; with corn.

15—Schr. Louisiana, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

15—Brig Rolerson, Berry, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

16—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Abbott Lawrence, Wilson, from Philadelphia, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwete, Rogers, from New York, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with guano.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with coal.

Schr. Martha Ann McNeill, Hand, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Br. Barque Florence, Toye, 38 days from Bristol, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

16—Barqueantine Matagorda, Dall, from New Bedford, Mass., to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Charles S. Peaslee, Foster, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell.

Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, from Portland, Me., to W. B. Flanner & Co.; with hay, &c.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Susan Ann Howard, Farrow, from Gates County, to Master; with bacon.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

17.—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

18—Schr. Benj. L. Berry, Weaver, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Home, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

New Schr. Charles Dennis, Cheesebro, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

CLEARED,

Aug. 11.—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with 205 bbls. spirits turpentine, 787 do. rosin, 60 tons old iron, 23 bales yarn, 129 do. Sheeting, 11 do. waste.

12—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh. Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

13—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Schr. Hugh W. Fry, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with 2 boxes mdze., 8 cords juniper wood, 78,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 958 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,026 do. rosin, 796 bushels wheat, 2 hhds. bacon, 1 box mdze., 5 bags and 2 hhds. wax; 129 bags, 10 boxes, 8 bbls. 1 cask and 1 hhd. dried fruit.

Brig African, Thompson, for Port au Prince, by C. H. Dudley; with 25 bbls. rosin, 25 do. pitch, 87,000 feet lumber, 115,000 shingles.

Aug. 13—Barque Palmetto, Whilden, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 183 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,450 do. rosin.

15—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Smith & McLaurin.

Schr. George Harriss, Gilbert, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

16—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Elliott, for New York, by Davis & Co.; with 454 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,897 do. rosin.

Exports Schr. Geo. Harriss, cleared on 15th for New York: 2 boxes mdze., 5 bbls. wax, 404 do. spirits turpentine, 1,029 do. rosin.

17—Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 2,214 bbls. rosin.

Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, for Trinidad, Port au Spain, by O. G. Parsely & Co.; with 6 bbls. varnish, 3 do. spirits turpentine, 25 do. pitch, 140,000 feet lumber.

18—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at Long Creek Bridge, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND*, more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.

Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.

Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robitzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.

The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.

Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.

Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

SUGARS.—A. B. C. and Crushed, just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
August 16. S. E. cor. Market & Sec. sts.

CHEESE.—First-rate Cheese for sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
August 16. S. E. cor. Market & Sec. sts.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Aug. 6th, 1859 283&50-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.30	@	32½
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	20	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	10	@	11½
strict mid'g	00	@	11¾
good mid'g	11¾	@	12
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	13¾	@	15
Rope, ℔ lb	7½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 05	@	1 10
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	82½	@	85
Oats	50	@	55
Pease, Cow	80	@	82½
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 05	@	1 10
do. white	1 20	@	1 25
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	65	@	70
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859.

ANNEXATION THE OTHER WAY.—Instead of our annexing the Canadians, they begin to evince a desire to annex us or a part of us. They say that the State of Maine belongs of right to Canada—that it contains what ought to have been *their* seaboard. That Portland must continue to be their port during the winter season, and that therefore, the Montreal *Pilot* says: "If Canada could, however, by annexation, purchase, or in any other way, acquire possession of the State of Maine, which of right *ought* to have been her's—it would conduce largely and would add materially to our prosperity and our wealth."

Manifest destiny—the convenience of possessing what belongs to somebody else, begins to find advocates all around as well as among the so-called Filibusters of the United States. It is nothing new, only it takes different shapes and offers different excuses at different times.

EVIDENCE OF PACIFIC INTENTION.—During and pending the Austrian war, the Emperor of the French wore his moustache waxed out so stiff that it stuck up on each side of his nose, threatening heaven with its warlike points. Since his return from Italy he has unwaxed it, and the Paris correspondent of the Boston Post says that it now droops limp and powerless towards his chin. This so alters the popular physiognomy of the Emperor that a new photograph will have to be taken.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 9th.

Mr. Editor:—

Newspapers are always useful, but sometimes eminently so. In the present instance, I hope you will allow me the privilege of using a small space in your columns, to call the attention of the proper authorities to what, in my opinion, is a great outrage on justice and fair dealing towards an honorable and enterprising man.

I have, with other pleasure hunters, visited our *own* beautiful watering place, Beaufort. On my way thither I was surprised to find that the Conductor on the Railroad seemed to be more the agent for a hotel in Goldsboro' than anything else. I am told, and have reason to believe, that the Conductors on the Wilmington road act more in the capacity of drummers for the same Hotel, than they do in the discharge of the duties pertaining to their office. What I have said of the conductors on the Wilmington road will apply to those on the Newbern road. 'Tis true, when I came up the regular Conductor was not aboard, but his substitute appeared to be a drummer for 'the same Hotel.' There was also on this road a Yankee 'news boy' that made himself quite officious in the same way.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have not one word to say against any Hotel in Goldsboro'—they are both as good as any in the State. My complaint is, that these Railroad employees do one certain Hotel in Goldsboro' gross injustice. How much, or in what manner, they are paid for their services, I know nor care not, but the practice should be put down, and the Presidents and Directors of these roads should do it.

I travel about *some*, Mr. Editor, and I promise to keep my eye on these officious intermeddlers, not that I have aught at stake, but that I hate imposition. I will spot them hereafter and give your readers their names. But I hope I have said enough to call the attention of Mr. Ashe and Mr. Whitford to the matter in such a way as will induce them to cause their employees to attend to their business.

That 'news-boy' on the Newbern road should be allowed to stay at home, or be COMPELLED to sell his papers and say nothing.

I need say nothing about the advantages to travelers of having two Hotels at Goldsboro'. It is palpable to all.—They are equally good and should be equally patronized.—Then let them stand on their own merits, but let not Railroad employees and Yankee 'news-boys' interfere. I hope the proper authorities will look into this matter.

We are having an abundance of rain; crops are fine, and watermelons cheap. VICTOR.

We find the above communication in the Newbern Daily Delta of the 11th inst. In justice to the conductors on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, and also on the North Carolina Road, we would state that within the present year, particularly, we have had occasion to pass frequently over the line of both roads, as far at least as Raleigh, and cannot now recollect having at any time heard any of the conductors act in the manner complained of by VICTOR. We *have* heard one of the conductors on the Wilmington Road when appealed to by some passengers, give as his opinion that *both* the houses were good, but refuse to recommend either in preference to the other. About the Atlantic Road we cannot speak, as we have not had the pleasure of traveling on it. VICTOR may be under the impression that he is right, but most certainly his experience has been wholly different from ours, or from anything that has come under our observation.

☞ The British Navy estimates for the current year amount to over sixty-three millions of dollars. This shows that Mr. John Bull is determined not to be caught napping in the Navy line. Say what people may, it would *not* be an easy matter for an invading army to land in England.

By the way, the formation of a volunteer rifle corps is a dead drag in spite of Tennyson's request for the riflemen to form. John Bull is not a sharp-shooter, neither is he, as a general thing, fond of a free fight.

"Things is Workin'!"

So telegraphed the darkey who ran off with his absent partner's cash and wife. Perhaps so—but not quite as the absent colored person would have liked, had he known all about it.

Things is Workin' in Europe too, but not quite after the formula of Elihu Burritt and the peace society—Elihu Burritt is the "Learned Blacksmith" who knows a great many languages, and who can converse with King Hokee Pokee in the vernacular of the Cannibal Islands.

People in the French official papers and in the British Parliament talk of disarmament and peace and all that sort of thing, in face of the fact that England and France are alike increasing their preparations—that one party is flushed by the consciousness of strength which recent victories have proved, while the other is inspired by present fear as well as by the recollection of ancient glory.

The old days of military chieftainhood are returning to Europe, when the monarch instead of being the head of the nation, her first statesman—the administrator of her laws, aspires more to be the leader of armies—the soldier—the warrior.

This is going back to ruder times and a more defective civilization. Instead of arms giving place to the toga—the military being subordinate to the civil power, as must be the case in all governments truly aiming at the good of the people, we find that the spirit of the age in Europe prompts every sovereign on the Continent to be or try to be a military leader, a general. The Emperor of France and the King of Sardinia take the field and the young Emperor of Austria must also aspire to the leadership of armies. The Prince Regent of Prussia also must deem it incumbent upon him to become excited and move around in a peculiar way, intimating *his* determination to take command, in the event of Prussia or the German confederation becoming involved.—Russia is looked upon, and so far as the masses of her population go is truly looked upon as only semi-civilized in comparison with the other great powers, yet her Emperors are even less ambitious of playing at soldier than are the rulers of the older States. Upon the whole we begin to think that Alexander of Russia is about the best of the lot of despots with which Europe is cursed. But while people talk of peace, the too is arming—they are all arming.

This armed peace is more irritating than actual war, for it proves nothing, and it decides nothing. How long can this state of things continue? Who can guarantee peace for any definite time exceeding six months? We may be wrong, but we cannot but regard the state of affairs in the old world as highly perilous. To end as we commenced—"things is workin'"—but *how?*

Texas Election.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 12.—Returns from sixty-eight counties give General Sam Houston, Opposition candidate for Governor, forty-four hundred majority over his competitor, H. R. Runnels, Democrat.

John H. Reagan, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress in the First District, without opposition.

In the Second Congressional District, General A. J. Hamilton, Independent Democrat, is reported ahead.—His opponent was Thos. N. Waul, of Gonzales, Democrat.

The Deep River Works.

We publish an advertisement signed by the engineer, Mr. Morris, offering to engage laborers for the above works at $26 a month, at which price—certainly a full one—he has not as yet been able to employ a force.

The proceedings of the Board of Commissioners we copy from the *Standard*, together with the remarks of that paper. If it is really determined by parties in the vicinity of the work to block the game, or get undue profit out of the small appropriation made, which, to do anything, must be used economically, it is just about time it was known. If such is not their determination, now is the time to show it, by co-operating in good faith and good spirit with those who have the work in charge.

By the way, we have heard, though not directly, that it is the intention of the Governor to visit Wilmington at an early day, and consult with those who feel and express so deep an interest in the success of this work a measure in which he feels an interest scarcely less than those who feel the greatest.

An Orphan.

Yesterday morning our youthful carrier discovered a meek and mild foundling snugly ensconsed in the corner of our office. A little unweaned infant it was, not more than two weeks old. No scrap of paper accompanied it. No record to tell of its parentage. It was indeed a case of heartless abandonment, too painful to realize, and we had intended to have advertised in this issue of our paper for some benevolent person to adopt our young office-mate, but having gone out, leaving him as we thought safe, we failed to find him this morning. Our fears for his safety are of the gravest character.

P. S.—We forgot to say that we have our reasons for supposing the orphan's name to be Thomas—called Tom for short—Tom Cat. The devil has run away with him, or the fleas have resolved to pull together and have carried him off for their own private use, for he was inhabited—densely—he had population enough to entitle him to admission into the Union as a State, with at least one representative and two senators, and he would have been about as useful a federal member as Kanzas.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. *Incorporated January*, 1859. Raleigh: Holden & Wilson, "Standard" Office, 1859.

We have before us the above report of a very worthy and well managed institution. The pamphlet furnishes all necessary information upon the subject of Life Insurances generally, and upon such insurances by this Company in particular.

We have been glancing over the statements of the report and one table has arrested our attention as tending to illustrate or afford an example of a state of things which we have been frequently led to remark of late days:—The great increase of pulmonic affections, and also the growing frequency of paralysis and apoplexy.

Of the white persons insured by the Company there were six who died during the last year, and of these six four died of consumption—one of paralysis, and the other of apoplexy.

Out of twenty colored deaths four only are classed as consumption, but five others are put down as "pulmonary disease," "bronchial affection," "inflammation of lungs," "bilious pneumonia," "typhoid pneumonia," and a sixth is simply "pneumonia," thus showing that the diseases of a large proportion even of the slaves were more or less connected with the respiratory organs.

Why apoplexy and paralysis should increase we can hardly understand, any more than we can the apparent prevalence of pulmonary diseases in a mild climate like that of North Carolina. Some people are fond of attributing such things to strychnine, but unfortunately for their theory cases of paralysis and apoplexy are quite as frequent among women who never taste whiskey as among men who do, and little if anything more common among men who indulge, than among the most abstinent.

It might be well worthy the attention of our medical profession to investigate the causes for the apparent increase and development of certain types of disease.—None of the causes yet assigned appear sufficient to account for such increase.

The Mails from Baltimore.

We do not know why it is, or how it happens, but it *does* happen, that letters and papers from Baltimore arrive here more slowly and irregularly than from any other prominent point.

A gentleman whose position renders it incumbent upon him to pay attention to these things, called our attention recently to the fact that letters from New York arrived here a day sooner than letters from Baltimore, although there is fully the difference of a mail in distance in favor of Baltimore. We know ourselves that recently our Baltimore exchanges have arrived quite irregularly—seldom up to date and frequently two or three at a time.

Where the difficulty lies we cannot say—not at the Wilmington Post Office, we feel certain. Our object is to call attention to it, so that coming under the notice of the proper parties the evil may be remedied.

"THE UNION DEMOCRAT" is the title of a new Democratic weekly paper just started at Halifax, Halifax County, N. C., by C. C. Nicholson, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. Terms $2 a year in advance.

The Democrat is of fair size, clearly printed and well filled with interesting matter. Mr. Nicholson has had some editorial experience—he promises to do his best to make a good paper, and we think he has the ability and energy to succeed. If the good people of his section will only stick up to him he will surely come out right—nothing stimulates a man's energies like a generous support.

The Washington, N. C., *Dispatch* comes to us enlarged and improved. We are really pleased to notice this indication of prosperity. The *Dispatch* is a good, well managed, well printed paper. It is creditable to the town of Washington, and *ought* to be sustained.—We are glad to see that it *is*.

MELANCHOLY.—We have refrained from noticing the probable loss of the schr. R. S. Donnell, in the hope that delay would bring to light some fact, assuring us of her safety. Some nine weeks ago she left this port, bound for Georgetown, S. C., having on board Capt. Gilgo, two hearty, active young men of this place named Wm. and Jos. Gautier, and a young man from Portsmouth. No traces of the crew have yet been heard from. It is reported that the vessel had been seen capsized, but we are not in possession of any well authenticated facts. It is now quite certain that they have found a watery grave. It is a sad affair, and brings sorrow to stricken hearts. The vessel belonged to G. H. Brown, Esq., of this place.—*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, 10th inst.*

Capt. GAUTIER, of the schr. *Marinah N.*, arrived at this port last evening from Washington, N. C., reports that on yesterday, about 12 o'clock, came across a wreck and succeeded in getting her topmast; he is satisfied that it was the *Donnell*, as he has a man on board who helped rig her. Capt. G. states that she lies in 10 fathoms water, 10 miles Eastward of New Inlet Bar, and about 7 miles from shore, in long. 77 47, by account, and lat. 34 1, by observation; her mast head is about 8 feet under water, and therefore dangerous for vessels passing. The D. and schr. *Allen Grist* were in company in the early part of July, when a heavy squall came up, lasting about half an hour, during which it is supposed the former capsized and went down, together with all on board.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

GEN. SHIELDS FOR DOUGLAS.—Gen. Shields in a speech at the democratic convention at Faribault, Minnesota, on the 30th ult., said:

The people of these United States have made up their minds to make Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the next President; and, what is more, two-thirds of the people of Minnesota will vote for him; and when they do they will vote for a Green Mountain boy with a heart almost as big as Jackson's.

The Official Vote.

The Sheriffs of the several counties in this District met yesterday at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and compared the polls with the following result:

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
New Hanover,	789	90
Sampson,	598	104
Duplin,	780	67
Brunswick,	175	32
Columbus,	282	96
Robeson,	555	215
Richmond,	92	78
Cumberland and Harnett,	1041	406
Bladen,	462	196
	4,774	1,284
	1,284	
Winslow's majority,	3,490	
Whole vote cast,	6,058	

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

WILSON, N. C., Aug. 15th 1859

To the Editors of the Journal:

GENTS:—I notice to-day an article in the Newbern "Daily Delta" which I think does great injustice to many persons complained of therein.

I have never known in all my travels over the W. & W. R. Road any Conductor on it to electioneer for any hotel in Goldsboro'.

I pass, myself, over different parts of it at least a hundred times a year, and no one has ever approached me with the name of any hotel, except young men employed by the two houses for soliciting purposes.

I have recently passed several times over the Atlantic Road where I am not known, and no one has mentioned hotel to me, save at the depots.

I certainly cannot say it is never done, surely not; but this is my experience. Nor has any one adjacent to my seat on the cars, within my hearing, ever been solicited to stop at any particular hotel, by an officer of either of these Roads. The hotels in Goldsboro' are both capital establishments; the proprietors seem to be friendly, and it is wrong to throw blame upon persons dependent upon their situations for a livelihood, unless there be good grounds for so doing.

It is to be hoped "Victor" will take back his charges. JUSTICE.

River Items.

NEW BOAT.—Our townsman, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Esq., has nearly completed a new stern wheel Steamer to take the place of the ill-fated "Magnolia," which our readers will recollect was lost by explosion about eighteen months since. She is 127 feet in length, width of beam 22 feet with 3 1-2 feet guard on each side, depth of hold 54 inches, between decks 7 feet. Two cabins and a saloon, also used for a dining room, or promenade deck. Length of ladies' cabin 16 feet; gentlemens' cabin 19 feet, saloon 14 feet in width, 7 feet 2 inches in depth, with a passage of 3 1-2 feet between saloon and cabin and two handsome sky-lights. The cabins and saloon will be fitted up in the best style.

She has two engines each 3 1-2 feet stroke, and 13 inches bore of cylinder; wheel 17 feet in length and diameter. She is of very light draft, and is well adapted for carrying passengers and freight. She was built by Arch'd G. Black, a master mechanic of this place, and will be commanded by Capt. Geo. Barber, a gentleman well known in this community. She will be ready for service in about two weeks, or as soon as her boiler, built by R. Norris & Sons, Philadelphia, arrives, which was shipped a few days since.

We learn that Messrs. Orrell & Daily will commence building another steamer next week, which, when completed, will make twelve, which ply regularly between Wilminton and this place.

Two new flats are being built, one by Worth & Udly, for the Cape Fear Line, the other for T. S. Lutterloh, Esq. One of large capacity, the *John K. Dailey*, has jtst been completed for Orrell & Dailey's Line.

A large amount of freight is now being transported down the river, and the boat owners at this place are building with the prospect of a largely increased business.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

Supreme Court.

The Summer Term of this Court commenced at Morganton on Saturday last, the 6th inst. The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law in the County Courts:

James C. McRae, of Cumberland,
Julius W. Wright, of New Hanover,
J. L. Henry, of Buncombe,
James H. Johnston, of Haywood,
James R. Love, jr., of Jackson,
Rufus S. Siller, of Macon,
A. S. Calloway, of Wilkes,
Henry R. Daniel, of Bladen,
Mills L. Eure, of Gates,
E. F. Satterfield, of Person,
G. E. Shepard, of New Hanover,
Wm. W. Lilley, of Sampson,
E. B. Wethers, of Caswell.

The following were licensed to practice in the Superior Courts:

James S. Woodard, of Wilson,
David B. Rea, of Mecklenburg,
Wm. H. Bunn, of Wilson,
James N. Vaughan, of Pasquotank,
Carter W. Gillespie, of Henderson,
H. A. Boone, of Jackson,
William F. Jones, of Caldwell,
W. E. Hardy, of Buncombe,
John D. Hyman, of Bumcombe,
John S. McElroy, of Yancey,
W. Caleb Browne, of Buncombe,
David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Raleigh Register 13th.

Cape Fear and Deep River Works.

The Managers of this work held a meeting at the Executive office in this City on Thursday last, present, Gov. Ellis, Mr. Cassiday, Mr. Bledsoe, and Mr. London. The Engineer, Mr. Morris, was also in attendance.

We understand that the Managers are experiencing much difficulty in procuring laborers for the works at reasonable prices; and it will be seen by the following resolutions, adopted by the Board on Thursday last, that if a sufficient number of hands cannot be obtained by the first of next month at $26 per month, *the work will be discontinued.* The amount offered for hands ought to be sufficient to command them. No one can justly or reasonably expect the Board to give more. It now remains for the friends of the work to come to the aid of the Board in procuring laborers, for failing to procure a sufficient number to prosecute the enterprise, the benefits anticipated from the appropriation by the last Legislature will not be realized. Surely this plain statement of the condition of things, as set forth in the resolutions of the Board, will at once arouse every sincere friend of this important State work.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears from the representation of the Chief Engineer on the Cape Fear and Deep River Works, that he has been unable, up to the present time, to procure a force adequate to the successful prosecution of said works; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer is hereby instructed to advertise in one or more of the newspapers of Wilmington, Fayetteville and Raleigh for laborers on the Cape Fear and Deep River works at $26 per month and board.

Resolved, further, That unless he can procure a sufficient number of hands, by the first day of September, to justify him in prosecuting the work of improvement on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, that he is hereby instructed to discontinue the work on said rivers, and remove the Boats, &c., to Wilmington, to be disposed of as the Board of Managers may direct.

Raleigh Standard, 13th inst.

GREAT TELEGRAPH PROJECTS.—A private letter received in New York by the *Persia*, dated London July 22d, says:

A contract has been entered into between F. N. Gisborne, Esq., engineer of the "Telegraph Cable Company Limited" (a manufacturing company), and the French government, whereby said company undertakes to connect Toulon with Algiers direct by submarine cable, before the 30th of November next. The distance is nearly 500 miles, and the depth 1580 fathoms, or nearly two miles. This will be a grand experimental trial for the light cables so long advocated by Mr. Grisborne.

The British Trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Company will lay the line between Cornwall, England, and Blanc Sabion, Straits of Belle Isle, in connection with the Nova Scotia, Boston, and Halifax and Union lines during August, 1860. The prospectus will be published next week, with such names for directors as will command public sympathy and confidence in the enterprise. Grisborne is also engineer of this company.

The Trans-Atlantic Cable Company is an enterprise apart from the Atlantic Cable Company, which has proved such a failure.

RATTLESNAKES AND WHISKY.—It is reported that the crippled showman who was bitten by a rattlesnake on Saturday evening, and taken to the poor-house yesterday is recovering. In every instance of snake-bite where the "whiskey cure" has been resorted to in time, it has proved effectual. Whatever may be thought of drunkenness under other circumstances, persons who may be so unfortunate as to be bitten by a poisonous snake should get "gloriously drunk"—and the sooner the better.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Why the Northern Mail Fails.

Of late, says the New Orleans Picayune, the irregularity of the mails over the route from Washington to this city, via Louisiana and the Mississippi Central, and New Orleans and Great Northern railroads, has been the subject of general complaint.

The inconvenience attending the irregularity has, however, been borne with comparative patience, in the belief that the want of funds in the hands of the Post Office Department had some agency in producing neglect on the part of contractors, who had the mails in charge.

It appears that this is not the case. Our mails are detained, and what is worse, gross imposition is practiced upon the passengers on this route, *for the express purpose of enabling certain keepers of public houses to benefit by the detention.*

We have before us a card signed by several of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, who arrived at home this morning after a trip from Washington of five days and a half, which should have been made at least in four. The mails from Washington city of the 18th, started with these gentlemen, but were left behind at four miles from the Durant Station, on the Central Mississippi Railroad.

The difficulty appears to be on the stage route between Durant and Granada, where the contractors attempt to subject the passengers who travel over it to the rapacity of favorite eating and lodging houses.

"We entirely misunderstand the character of Postmaster General Holt," continues the *Picayune*, "If he tolerates for a moment the continuance of this policy, so detrimental to every interest connected with this great route of travel.

The remedy is in his hands. We look for prompt action in the premises. The facts are vouched for by gentlemen known for integrity and veracity in this city and State, impositions both upon the government and individuals, are too gross to be overlooked by the national authorities or by the traveling public."

[We may add, that the failure of the mails coming South are no doubt to be attributed to the same causes referred to by the *Picayune*. For some time past the New Orleans papers, which should arrive here in the evening, do not come to hand until the following morning, and they are often from one to two days behind time. The New Orleans papers of last Sunday came to hand this morning, being just one and a half days behind schedule time.—*Slates.*]

The above we cut from the *States* of the 30th ult.—We also learn from private sources that Mr. Cuyler, of Georgia, is moving powerfully in the South, and Mr. Tate, in the West, to defeat the only really popular and certain route for the great mails through from the North to the South—viz: by Fernandina. They are moving heaven and earth to defeat a mail contract by this route, which will enable the Companies to form an association that will *guarantee* the mail through in four days from New York to New Orleans, passing through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Fernandina, Ceder Keys to New Orleans. They oppose it, tho' they will not on the Georgia Route shorten time and guarantee certainty in carrying out this *new* idea in mail transportation. We say new *idea*, because we have never known any contractors to guarantee certainty in mail connections, nor have we ever known extra trains run for this purpose as a regular thing, as is proposed by this line. Well may "old foggy," "slow coach lines," dread such a competion in the field as this all-the-way-through-guaranteed mail and passenger line. Shall we not, along the Atlantic Seaboard, come to the aid of these Companies by our "numerously-signed petitions" to the Postmaster General, in view of the course pursued by the Western routes to prevent such a formidable rival as it will be. They are getting up petitions of enormous dimensions to stop the ball—for what? to prevent certainty in the transmission of the mails—the great Southern and South Western mails.

From the London Times.

Is England Prepared for Defence.

Of course, we are aware that when we talk of defence we render ourselves liable to the sarcasms of those who think this proper talk only for old ladies, aged peers, and full-priced newspapers. Yet since the beginning of this year there has occurred a strange variety of events of a nature to disturb the reveries of the profoundest peace dreamers. That one great military Power, with a long prepared armament, has rapidly rested a large province from another, is only one of those events, and, so far as we are concerned, by no means the most important.—The most surprising, and perhaps also the most serious, is that both these Powers have suddenly become friends, on the singular condition of feeling themselves equally aggrieved, equally betrayed, and equally wronged of a province by the malignant neutrality of certain other Powers, among whom are we. To England, Prussia, and other German States, Austria owes, so she believes, that the loss of Lombady, and France the loss of Venetia to Italian independence.

They have both, therefore, a quarrel against us, and it is not at all necessary that they should explain to the world that their quarrels are compatible. When this feeling is confessed, it is impossible not to fear that it will rankle for the proper time, and break out into a fiery eruption. Should Prussia be the object, England would have to consider how she would stand if France succeeded in first humbling and then concilliating all the Powers of the Continent and then in making them believe England to be their worst enemy. We have also to consider that under provocation and alarm we are not ourselves the discreetest or the most temperate people in the world. Mr. Bright would tell us that the press is the worst offender of all. We might not only reply ourselves, but even point out that the existence of a party adverse to all military preparation, and even to armed resistance, must tell on the possible foe.

But in the face of what has happened and is happening around us, we cannot neglect to take measures for defence. If we have armies and fleets all over the world, if we send from our overtasked population and our treasury to protect our children wherever they go, we ought not to neglect our children at home. If we cannot raise a rampart round the whole of this isle, if we cannot raise a fortress every two or three miles and arm it with Armstrong guns, at least we can look to our great ports and arsenals. It is said they are not safe against a properly concerted attack. Let us have the fact inquired into by those who ought to know something about it, and if their advice is reasonable let us take it.

From the Economist.

England Ought Not to go into the Proposed Congress,

If, indeed, there were any chance that France and Austria would consent to re-open the whole arrangement—to let England propose substantial guarantees against the interference of either Power in Italian affairs—then our presence at the Congress might not only be desirable but a national duty. But we know only too well that this is not and cannot be so; that neither France nor Austria would agree to modify the treaty as to consolidate the purely Italian States. Nothing less than the constitution of Venetia into a free, constitutional, and perfectly independent State under the rule, say, of an Austrian Archduke, but with an Italian Administration and an Italian army, would be a real guarantee against the recurrence of all the troubles which Austria has recently caused in Italy and France is only too likely to cause there.

Lord Palmerston laid it down on Thursday night as the purpose of the Congress originally proposed "to obtain some engagement that neither France nor Austria should interfere by force of arms in the internal affairs of Italy." Now, is this purpose more or less likely to be effectually answered by a Congress based on the principal provisions of the Treaty of Villafranca than it was before the war? We answer, without hesitation, assuredly less likely.

The two main differences between the present political situation and the situation in February last are these—first, that then Austria interfered beyond her own boundary by virtue of private treaties which the other European Powers did not recognise, while now she has got the specific assent of France to interfere in right of Venetia in the Italian federation, which she will assuredly override; and, secondly, that while France had at that time only one opening to influence Italian politics,—namely, through her relations with the Pope, she has now another far more important way open to her through her influence over Piedment, who will in fact depend entirely on France for retaining possession of Lombardy, and even of her present territory.

Arrival of Steamers Fulton and Glasgow.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer Fulton, from Havre via Cowes, and the steamer Glasgow, from Glasgow, with dates to the 27th ult., (anticipated,) arrived here this morning.

The Fulton left Cowes on the evening of the 27th.—The latest advices from Paris indicate unpleasant feelings towards England. An article in the Moniteur discrediting the rumored probability of an accord between France and England on the question of a European Congress and a general disarmament, produced a painful impression.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says the banding together of France, Russia and Austria, and the immense naval preparations of France, render it difficult to disbelieve the universal report of a great blow being contemplated against England.

The St. Petersburg papers publish the treaty between China and Russia as ratified by the two Emperors. It grants leave to Russia to send ambassadors to Pekin, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorizes a monthly mail service between Kiachta and Pekin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, August 13th, 1859.

The Steamship City of Baltimore arrived off Cape Race yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst., and by telegraph via Queenstown to the evening of the 4th inst.

Her news is unimportant. There is nothing regarding the Peace Conference.

France is preparing for her naval disarmament. Her army on the Rhine is to be dissolved.

Later from Havana—The Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13th, 1859.

The steamship Quaker City has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst.

The yellow fever at Havana had assumed an epidemic form.

Sugars were dull and lower. Nothing doing in Molasses.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 3d, 1859.

Cotton—Sales of the past three days reached 1,900 bales, closing firm, but dull.

Flour very dull, and offered at 10s. a 12s. 3d.

Wheat dull, and quotations barely maintained; Southern nominal.

Corn quiet, mixed and yellow 5s. 9d. a 6s. 3d; white 7s. a 7s. 9d.

Rosin steady at 3s. 8d.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 33s. a 33s. 6d.

Rice dull.

Consols for money closed at 94⅞ a 95.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1859.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* has arrived from Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 3d—same date as per City of Baltimore.

The London *Herald* has reason to believe that dispatches from Washington have been laid before the British Government, stating that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering.

Italy was extremely unquiet. Garibaldi calls upon the Italian patriots to flock to his standard and array themselves under Victor Emanuel for the total independence of Italy.

The remainder of the *Vanderbilts* news is unimportant.

Arrival of the North Star—The Isthmus Gold Fever Subsiding—Revolution in Carthagena.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11th.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

The excitement on the Isthmus about the Indian mounds and golden images was dying out.

The English steamer Pammattee before reported, was still lying on the reef near St. Thomas.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's sailed from Panama on the 18th, for Realego.

Advices had been received of a revolutionary movement at Carthagena on the 23d ult., when the liberal party pronounced against the authorities, and appointed Ex-Governor Juan Jese Nicto provisional ruler.

An Injunction against the American Telegraph Company.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The court in this city yesterday issued an order of notice, returnable on the 20th inst., for the officers of the American Telegraph Company to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them for refusing to send the Halifax steamers' news dispatches to Johnson & Zabriske, United States Telegraph reporters, over their wires from Sackville to Boston.

The War in Yucatan.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10th.—Advices from Campeachy to the 8th state that the war of races has been renewed with violence. With this exception the country was generally quiet.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Interior Department has received dispatches from the commissioner of the U. S. and Texas boundary survey. A trip was made up the Pecos river until Capt. Whipple's trail was struck, and much has been added materially to the geographical knowledge of a region heretofore but little known. The practicability of constructing a good wagon road, where it was reported impossible to take a wagon, has been demonstrated.

Such information has been received at the Indian Bureau as lead to the belief that the Indians lately on the Reserves at the Brazos agency by this time have been removed beyond the limits of Texas, and thus one of the difficulties between them and the citizens of that State quieted. The Creeks and Cherokees, between whom a general war was anticipated, are again at peace.

A few days ago a man calling himself William Evans put up at one of the hotels here, after having advertised money to lend in small or large sums, and requiring that a certain per centage be paid to insure the accommodation. His room was soon besieged by numerous ready customers, including some of our most prominent citizens. The firm was represented as Evans, Brothers & Co., of New York, but information received to-day from that city shows that it has neither locality nor existence. The Washington applicants are about $5,000 minus for their dear bought experience.

The Southern Railroad Convention, among other business to-day, resolved to run a double train between N. York and New Orleans, from Thursday next.

Steamer North America off Farther Point.

FARTHER POINT, below Quebec, August 13.—The steamer North America has passed this point on her way to Quebec. She left Liverpool on Wednesday the 3d inst., and her advices are the same as furnished by the steamer City of Baltimore, intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

From New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Santa Fe advices to the 25th ult. have been received. Another treaty has been concluded with the Navajee Indians. There have been heavy rains throughout New Mexico.

The mail party met a large number of Indians on the plains, all of whom were friendly.

NEW BOOKS—This morning at KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE: Love Me Little, Love Me Long, by Chas. Reade. Public and Private History of Louis Napoleon. The Sacred Mountains, by J. T. Headley.
Aug. 15, 1859.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES AT BALDWIN'S 38 *MARKET STREET.*

CHECK SACKS; Alpacca Sacks; Linen Sacks; Night Shirts; "Yoke Seam" Shirts; Linen Drawers; White Linen Duck Pants; Fancy Drill Pants, men and youths; Bishop and Byron Collars; Half Hose, all sizes; Suspenders; Gloves; Money Belts; Silk Night Caps; Silk Umbrellas; Linen "Dusters," for gentlemen; Traveling Bags, for ladies and gentlemen; Trunks, for ladies and gentlemen; Combs; Brushes; Razors; Straps; Knives; Portmonnaies; Drinking Cups and Flasks, for travelers; Tweezers; Cigar Tubes, genuine Murshaum, &c., &c. [Aug. 15.

PROVISIONS.—North Carolina Bacon—Hams, Sides and Shoulders; Western Bacon Sides; City Mess Pork; Fulton Market Beef; No. 1 Mackerel; N. C. Lard &c.
For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Aug. 11. S. E. corner Market and Second sts.

CRACKERS.—Sugar and Soda, fresh, in store and for sale by ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.
Aug. 9th

SUGAR! SUGAR!!

25 BBLS. N. O. SUGAR;
10 do. C. Yellow do. Just received and for sale by
Aug. 8th T. H. McKOY & CO.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.—If you are in want of Hats or Caps of any description, this is the time to purchase. We are offering inducements that cannot be surpassed. We have on hand a very large stock, which we are selling lower than ever. Call at the Emporium and judge for yourselves.
MYERS & MOORE,
Aug. 12th 34 Market Street.

A LINE OF GOODS AT MANUFACTURER'S COSTS.—Misses' Bloomers and Gypseys; Children's Flats and Eugenies; Infants' Plain and Fancy Hats; Gents' Leghorn and Braid Hats; Youths' Dunstable and Braid Hats; Boys' Fayal and Canacea Hats. In fact, every variety of Straw Goods may be bought at cost for cash only.
July 12. MYERS & MOORE, 34 Market st.

FLY TRAPS.
A NOTHER SUPPLY, just received by
July 21st, 1859 J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

OATS—OATS.
500 BUSHELS PENNSYLVANIA OATS, now landing.
For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.
July 28th.

WHITE LEAD.—240 kegs just received. For sale by
June 17. JAS. T. PETTEWAY.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

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This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19. 1859.—141-26-1y*

SCIENTIFIC FRENCH PREPARATIONS, *Sanctioned by the Academy of Paris, and the Medical men of England and America:*

Blancard's Pills of Iodide of Iron;
Quevenne's do. of Iron by Hydrogen;
Fallett's Pills of Proto. Carb. Iron;
Chable's Syrup of Citrate of Iron;
Blancard's Syrup of Iodide of Iron;
Clertan's Pearls of Ether;
Fougera's Dragees of Santonine.

☞ The above are put up in handsome form, and are recommended as being efficient and active in their effects on the system. For Doses, &c., the Physician attending should in all cases be consulted. Sold by
LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Practical Pharmaceutist.
Aug. 11, 1859. [